The Pittsburgh Gazette

Vol. XVII. *Friday Evening*, December 24, 1802. No. 851

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, *IN FRONT-STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.*

Terms of Subscription for the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.——*Two Dollars a year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of Six months, if demanded [When sent by post the postage must be paid in addition, at the Post-Office where the papers are left.]*

ADVERTISEMENTS—*not exceeding a square inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and every continuance after 25 Cents.—Those of a greater length in proportion.*

*** Those persons in arrears for subscription for the Pittsburgh Gazette, are particularly requested to make immediate payment. The repeated calls heretofore made have been but partially attended to. The Editor hopes that those who know themselves in arrears, will either pay the balance due to the Post-Masters at whose Offices their papers are left, or transmit it to him. If this request is not attended to, the most summary means will be pursued to compel payment, for it is only a waste of paper and time to supply subscribers who do not pay.

O. Ormsby,

REQUESTS all persons indebted to him by Bond, Note, or Book Account to come forward and settle their respective balances on or before the 1st of January next. Those who neglect this notice (and particularly those indebted for years past) are informed that they can be no longer indulged.

Pittsburgh, December 2, 1802.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, will be exposed to Sale at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 27th day of this instant, the following real estates, to wit.

One lot or piece of ground in the town of Newcastle, at the mouth of Great Neshannock, 60 feet in front and 160 feet back, with a square log house 16 by 18 feet, one story and an half high. Taken in execution as the property of Charles Barr, at the suit of Robert Dickey.

A certain lot or piece of ground, No. 139, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, Taken in execution as the property of George Shiras, at the suit of Jeremiah Barker.

A certain lot or piece of ground situate in Water street, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, marked in the plan of said town No. , bounded by lot of Thomas Collins, Esq. and the house of the heirs of Conrad Winebiddle, deceased.—Also, a certain tract of land in the first Donation District, containing 500 acres, marked in the plan of said District No. 19, patented to Daniel Brodhead. Taken in execution as the property of David Duncan, deceased, at the suit of James Armstrong for the use of Ephraim Blaine.

A certain piece or parcel of land, containing 6 acres and 54 percher, being part of Farm No. 3, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, and marked number 2, in the third sale of part of said Farm by Archibald C. Reed, adjoining lands of Francis Wilson, lot No. 3, in the general plan of said sale, and an alley. Taken in execution as the property of William Larwill, at the suit of James Morrison.

Seven hundred acres of land, more or less, with the appurtenances, situate in Moon township, on the waters of Travers creek, adjoining lands of William Little, Esq. and others. Taken in execution as the property of Arthur Gardner, at the suit of Joseph Pentecost.

The title and interest in about 300 acres of land, situate on Pine creek, held in joint tenancy with Evan Cisna. Taken in execution as the property of Emanuel Hoover, jun. at the suit of Jeremiah Barker.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, December 1st, 1802.

FOR SALE.

A Two Story BRICK HOUSE, situate in Second Street, near the corner of Market Street, now occupied by Steel Semple, Esquire. The House is very commodious and well finished, there is also an excellent Kitchen with other necessary buildings. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser. For further particulars apply to

ABNER & JESSE BARKER.

August 24, 1802.

TAXES

ON UNSEATED LANDS

In Allegheny County.

WHEREAS there are Taxes due on a number of Unseated Tracts of Land in Allegheny County, and the Counties formerly composing part of said County, this is therefore to give Notice that the said Tracts, or so much of each Tract as will pay the Taxes and Costs, will be Sold for the same as soon as the law will admit, unless the Taxes are paid to WILLIAM AMBERSON, Treasurer of said County, in Pittsburgh.

NATHANIEL IRISH,
WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,
JAMES MARTIN. } Commissioners.

Attest.

JOHN BARCLAY, Clerk.

December 11th, 1802. 3m

Five Hundred Acres of

Land in Monongalia County and State of Virginia, and near to Morgan Town, will be exposed to Public Sale on the Wednesday of the next Court. There is a general warrantee title to said property from Goldsmith Chandley of Winchester. It may be purchased by private sale on application to THOMAS FERREE, Innkeeper, Pittsburgh.

December 16, 1802.

Will be exposed to Sale by

Public Vendue, on the Wednesday of Next Court.

A Lot of Ground, at the corner of Diamond Alley and Market Street, opposite the Market House. The Lot is 23 feet front on Market Street, 50 feet on Diamond Alley. There is a good Log House on the ground, now occupied as a Store by William Woods & Co. If it should not be sold the premises will be to Rent, and possession given the first of April.

WILLIAM DUNNING.

Pittsburgh, December 16, 1802.

Beaver County, November 22d, 1802.

THE subscriber, SAMUEL ADAMS, of Big Beaver township, in Beaver county, hath petitioned the Honourable the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania for an act of assembly to be passed, granting him the privilege of erecting and supporting for ever, at his own expence, a dam extending from his Mill across the Big Beaver to his own land on the opposite shore and to make a slope and platform in said dam 25 feet wide, with a descent of 6 inches in every 33 feet so as to render the passage easy and safe for Boats, which is to be also kept in order at his expence for ever, free of any toll for passing through the same. Therefore, all persons whatsoever, any ways concerned with the same, are hereby requested to take Notice, that his petition will be laid before the next session of the Assembly at Lancaster.

Barr Iron for sale:

ROBERT SIMPSON,

Has just received at his Store opposite the Market House, from Mr. Dorsey's Iron works, on the Juniata, a few Tons of well assorted

BARR IRON,

which is in as high estimation as any made in the United States. From engagements entered into with Mr. Dorsey, he will be able at all times to keep up a large and general assortment of his valuable Barr-Iron.

Pittsburgh, September 16, 1802.

Just received and now opening for Sale in William Irwin's three story Brick House, opposite the south corner of the Market House, a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

suitable for the present and approaching season.

Also, a quantity of Fine Salt.

SAMUEL BOYD.

Pittsburgh, November 6, 1802.

SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN POLITICS.

[By the Ship Richard, at New-York]

The Messenger a well conducted weekly paper, of the 17th Oct. contains the following interesting summary of politics.

"The state of politics both in this country and on the continent, seems more perplexed and confused than it has been at any period since the conclusion of the treaty at Amiens. We do not, like several of our contemporaries, pretend to an exact knowledge of what passes in the British Cabinet or in the Councils of foreign powers; but we feel little difficulty in observing that grounds of discontent have taken place between this country and France. They may have originated in the delay which has occurred with respect to satisfactory explanations relative to certain articles mentioned in the Definitive Treaty, and particularly to the settlement of the Island of Malta; they may have been produced by the slow progress which during last month has, we learn, been made in the treaty of Commerce; and perhaps, our Government has thought its interference called for in the present distracted state of Switzerland. Certain it is, that remonstrances of a strong kind have been transmitted to the First Consul on the part of our Government and we have reason to believe that they are supported by a new system of politics, adopted by the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh.

That the Emperor Alexander has withdraw himself from his coalition with the Head of the French Republic, we cannot presume to determine, but we can positively state, that there exists at this moment, between Russia and Great Britain, a cordial coincidence of sentiment. Orders have been sent to our fleet in the Mediterranean to rendezvous all its force in the harbor of La Vellette, and the Officers absent upon leave from Malta have been directed to join their respective corps without delay. These injunctions were sent from Plymouth last Wednesday and Thursday.

"While the political horizon is thus clouded, and our funds are seriously affected by the gloom that prevails, the affairs of Switzerland become every day more critical. The mandate of the First Consul has been transmitted by his Adjutant Gen. Rapp, to the confederates inimical to the new constitution; but the answer of the Diet met at Schwitz for the regulation of the Government has not yet transpired. It is improbable that they will refuse to acknowledge the dictates of Bonaparte; for they can have little hope of success in opposing the incursion of a French army, now assembling at Huninguen, on the frontiers, which, it is calculated will consist of not less than 40,000 men.

"General Ney, the commander in chief, is already arrived, and his troops may be in sufficient force to enter Switzerland before the confederates can organize a force to make head against the threatened invasion.

"The affair of the indemnities in Germany is still exposed to fluctuation and conjecture; the eleventh sitting of the extraordinary deputation has taken place without any measures of decision. Letters from Vienna of the 27th ult. indeed, state that the Emperor had issued orders for his troops to evacuate Passau, but this intelligence is given in too vague a manner to be credited.

"The Batavian mail which arrived yesterday, has brought unquestionably assurances that a project had been entertained by a powerful party to change the Constitution of that Republic. This design has been effectually counteracted by the prompt interference of the First Consul. On the 4th inst. the French minister; Semonville, paid an official visit to the President of the Administration of the states, and in the presence of the secretary of state for foreign affairs, informed him that he had received, by an express from Paris, "Orders to inform the administration of the states without delay, that the First Consul had learned with as much surprise as indignation, that persons fond of revolutions were again desirous to disturb the tranquility of the Batavian Republic, and even employed for that purpose the most respectable names; that the First Consul, as an ally of the Republic, invited the government to employ every means to maintain the order of things established by the constitution."

"This information was followed by the arrival, on the same day, of dispatches from citizen Smits, the Batavian minister at Paris, reiterating, at the special instance of Talleyrand, the sentiments of the First Consul with respect to the meditated alteration in the constitution.

"The reported cession of two ports to France by the Dey of Algiers, has given rise to much speculation; but we are inclined to treat it as one of those conjectures that are hazarded merely for the purpose of amusing the public mind. France is not actually in want of these harbours, and the regency of Algiers could not be very desirous of having neighbours, whose force would be too powerful to resist.

"We are yet without any satisfactory intelligence respecting the departure of Gen. Andreossi from Paris. Part of his baggage is already arrived, and the rest is every day expected. Lord Whitworth continues ready to set out for Paris at a few hours notice.

FRANKFORT [Ken.] *December 8.*

STATE OF OHIO.

We are indebted to the politeness of a member of our general assembly for the following.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Chilicothe, dated November 28, 1802.

"I am happy in having it in my power to inform you we have shaken off the old shackles of Territorial government, to become a state. The convention last evening finished the constitution, and have now under consideration, the proposition of congress. Since your inclination leads you to public life, a part in which I hear you are now acting, in the general assembly of Kentucky, I will state some of the outlines of our constitution.

"The general assembly is to consist of a senate and house of representatives, to be chosen by the people, the latter in the ratio of one for every six hundred—and the former to be in number equal to half the latter; so that our first assembly will consist of thirty-two representaiives and sixteen senators. The representatives to be chosen annually, and the senators biennially, in such manner that one half the number shall go out every year—A representative must be 25 years of age, a citizen of the United States, and one year a resident of the county for which he is chosen. A senator must be 30 years of age, and have been a citizen of the United States and of his county two years.

"The salaries are as follow—To the governor, not exceeding one thousand dollars; each judge, one thousand; secretary, five hundred; auditor, seven hundred and fifty; treasurer, four hundred and fifty; members of the general assembly, two dollars per day. Our next general assembly will be chosen in January, and meet early in March next. The governor will hold his office two years, and have power to grant reprieves &c. except in cases of impeachment—is required to see the laws faithfully executed—may convene the general assembly on special occasions—sign all grants—and contrary to our territorial plan, has nothing to do with legislation. The judicial power is vested in a supreme court, and court of common pleas for each county—three judges to compose each court. The supreme court will have appellate and original jurisdiction, in cases at common law, and in chancery—the judges of common pleas form also the orphan's court, and have jurisdiction in all probate and testamentary matters. The judges are to be appointed by joint ballot of both houses, and to continue in office seven years. The general court is to be held once a year in each county, and the court of common pleas as the law directs. The auditor, treasurer and secretary are to be chosen by a joint vote of both houses. Slavery is not to be admitted; but white people may indent themselves for any term, but blacks cannot for more than one year, except minors, who may indent themselves until the age of twenty-one. No person of colour emigranting to the state, can be entitled to suffrage, or to hold any office. No person is entitled to suffrage who does not pay taxes, and as no poll tax is ever to be laid, persons who have no property will not be entitled to suffrage.

WASHINGTON CITY, *December 15.*

PRESIDENT's MESSAGE.

This day at 12 o'clock, the following Message was delivered to each House by Mr. Lewis, Secretary to the President.

MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

WHEN we assemble together, fellow citizens, to consider the state of our beloved country, our just attentions are first drawn to those pleasing circumstances which mark the goodness of that being from whose favor they flow, and the large measure of thankfulness we owe for his bounty. Another year has come around, and finds us still blessed with peace and friendship abroad, law, order and religion at home, good affection and harmony with our Indian neighbours, our burthens lightened; yet our income sufficient for the public wants, and the produce of the year great beyond example. These, fellow citizens, are the circumstances under which we meet; and we remark with special satisfaction those which, under the smiles of Providence, result from the skill, industry and order of our citizens, managing their own affairs in their own way, for their own use, unembarrassed by too much regulation, unoppressed by fiscal exactions.

On the restoration of peace in Europe that portion of the carrying trade, which had fallen to our share during the war, was abridged by the returning competition of the belligerent powers. This was to be expected and was just. But, in addition, we find, in some parts of Europe, monopolizing discriminations, which, in the form of duties, tend effectually to prohibit the carrying thither our own produce in our own vessels.—From existing amities and a spirit of justice, it is hoped that friendly discussion will produce a fair and adequate reciprocity. But should false calculations of interest defeat our hope, it rests with the legislature to decide whether they will meet inequalities abroad with countervailing inequalities at home, or provide for the evil in any other way.

It is with satisfaction I lay before you an act of the British parliament anticipating this subject, so far as to authorise a mutual abolition of the duties and countervailing duties permitted under the treaty of 1794. It shews on their part a spirit of justice and friendly accommodation, which it is our duty and our interest to cultivate with all nations.—Whether this would produce a due equality in the navigation between the two countries, is a subject for your consideration.

Another circumstance which claims attention, as directly affecting the very source of our navigation, is the defect or the evasion of the law providing for the return of seamen, and particularly of those belonging to vessels sold abroad. Numbers of them, discharged in foreign ports, have been thrown on the hands of our consuls, who, to rescue them from the dangers into which their distresses might plunge them, and save them to their country, have found it necessary, in some cases, to return them at the public charge.

The cession of the Spanish province of Louisiana to France, which took place in the course of the late war, will, if carried into effect, make a change in the aspect of our foreign relations, which will doubtless have just weight in any deliberations of the legislature connected with that subject.

There was reason, not long since, to apprehend that the warfare in which we were engaged with Tripoli, might be taken up by some other of the Barbary powers. A reinforcement, therefore, was immediately ordered to the vessels already there. Subsequent information, however, has removed these apprehensions for the present. To secure our commerce in that sea, with the smallest force competent, we have supposed it best to watch strictly the harbour of Tripoli. Still, however, the shallowness of their coast, and the want of smaller vessels on our part, has permitted some cruisers to escape unobserved: and to one of these an American vessel unfortunately fell a prey. The captain, one American seaman, and two others of colour, remain prisoners with them; unless exchanged under an agreement formerly made with the Bashaw, to whom, on the faith of that, some of his captive subjects had been restored.

The Convention with the state of Georgia has been ratified by their legislature, and a repurchase from the Creeks has been consequently made, of a *part* of the Tallasscee country. In this purchase has been also *comprehended* a part of the lands within the forks of Oconee and Oakmulgee rivers.—The particulars of the contract will be laid before Congress so soon as they shall be in a state for communication.

In order to remove every ground of difference possible with our Indian neighbours, I have proceeded in the work of settling with them and marking the boundaries between [illegible] That with the Choctaw nation is fixed in one part, and will be through the whole within a short time. The country to which their title had been extinguished before the revolution is sufficient to receive a very respectable population, which Congress will probably see the expediency of encouraging, so soon as the limits shall be declared. We are to view this position as an outpost of the United States, surrounded by strong neighbours, and distant from its support. And how far that monopoly, which prevents population, should here be guarded against, and actual habitation made a condition of the continuance of title, will be for your consideration. A prompt settlement too of all existing rights and claims within this territory, presents itself as a preliminary operation.

In that part of the Indiana territory which includes Vincennes, the lines settled with the neighbouring tribes fix the extinction of their title at a breadth of twenty-four leagues from East to West, and the same length parallel with and including the Wabash.—They have also ceded a tract of four miles square, including the salt-springs near the mouth of that river.

In the department of finance it is with pleasure I inform you that the receipts of external duties, for the last twelve months, have exceeded those of any former year, and that the ratio of increase has been also greater than usual. This has enabled us to answer all the regular exigencies of government, to pay from the Treasury, within one year, upwards of eight millions of dollars—principal and interest, of the public debt, exclusive of upwards of one million paid by the sale of bank stock, and making in the whole a reduction of nearly five millions and an half of principal, and to have now in the treasury four millions and an half of dollars, which are in a course of application to the further discharge of debt, and current demands. Experience too, so far, authorizes us to believe, if no extraordinary event supervenes, and the expences which will be actually incurred shall not be greater than were contemplated by Congress at their last session, that we shall not be disappointed in the expectations then formed. But nevertheless, as the effect of peace on the amount of duties is not yet fully ascertained, it is the more necessary to practise every useful economy, and to incur no expence, which may be avoided without prejudice.

The collection of the internal taxes having been compleated in some of the states, the officers employed in it are of course out of commission. In others they will be so shortly. But in a few, where the arrangements for the direct tax had been retarded, it will still be some time before the system is closed. It has not yet been thought necessary to employ the agent authorised by an act of the last session, for transacting business in Europe relative to debts and loans. Nor have we used the power, confided by the same act, of prolonging the foreign debt by re-loans, and of redeeming instead thereof, an equal sum of the domestic debt. Should, however, the difficulties of remittance on so large a scale, render it necessary at any time, the power shall be executed, and the money thus unemployed abroad shall, in conformity with that law, be faithfully applied here in an equivalent extinction of domestic debt.—When effects so salutary result from the plans you have already sanctioned, when merely by avoiding false objects of expence, we are able, without a direct tax, without internal taxes, and without borrowing, to make large and effectual payments towards the discharge of our public debt, and the emancipation of our posterity from that mortal canker, it is an encouragement, fellow citizens, of the highest order, to proceed as we have begun in substituting economy for taxation, and in pursuing what is useful for a nation placed as we are, rather than what is practised by others under different circumstances. And whensoever we are destined to meet events which shall call forth all the energies of our countrymen, we have the firmest reliance on those energies, and the comfort of leaving for calls like these, the extraordinary resources of loans and internal taxes. In the mean time, by payments of the principal of our debt, we are liberating, annually, portions of the external taxes, and forming from them a growing fund, still further to lessen the necessity of recurring to extraordinary resources.

The usual account of receipts and expenditures for the last year, with an estimate of the expences of the ensuing one, will be laid before you by the secretary of the treasury.

No change being deemed necessary in our military establishment an estimate of its expences for the ensuing year, on its present footing, as also of the sums to be employed in fortifications, and other objects within that department, has been prepared by the secretary at war, and will make a part of the general estimates which will be presented you.

Considering that our regular troops are employed for local purposes, and that the militia is our general reliance for great and sudden emergencies, you will doubtless think this institution worthy of a review, and give it those improvements of which you find it susceptible.

Estimates for the naval department, prepared by the secretary of the navy for another year, will in like manner be communicated with the general estimates. A small force in the Mediterranean will still be necessary to restrain the Tripoline cruisers; and the uncertain tenure of peace with some other of the Barbary powers, may eventually require that force to be augmented. The necessity of procuring some smaller vessels for that service, will raise the estimate: but the difference in their maintenance will soon make it a measure of economy.

Presuming it will be deemed expedient to expend annually a convenient sum towards providing the naval defence which our situation may require, I cannot but recommend that the first appropriations for that purpose, may go to the saving what we already possess. No cares, no attentions, can preserve vessels from rapid decay, which lie in water and exposed to the sun. These decays require great and constant repairs, and will consume, if continued, a great portion of the monies destined to naval purposes. To avoid this waste of our resources, it is proposed to add to our navy yard here a dock within which our present vessels may be laid up dry, and under cover from the sun. Under these circumstances experience proves that works of wood will remain scarcely at all affected by time. The great abundance of running water which this situation possesses at heights far above the level of the tide, if employed as is practicable for lock navigation, furnishes the means for raising and laying up our vessels, on a dry and sheltered bed.—And should the measure be found useful here similar depositories for laying up, as well as for building and repairing vessels, may hereafter be undertaken at other navy yards, offering the same means. The plans and estimates of the work, prepared by a person of skill and experience, will be presented to you, without delay, and from these it will be seen that scarcely more than has been the cost of one vessel is necessary to save the whole, and that the annual sum to be employed towards its completion may be adapted to the views of the legislature as to naval expenditure.

To cultivate peace and maintain commerce and navigation in all their lawful enterprizes; to foster our fisheries as nurseries of navigation, and for the nurture of man, and protect the manufactures adapted to our circumstances; to preserve the faith of the nation by an exact discharge of its debts and contracts, expend the public money with the same care and economy we would practise with our own, and impose on our citizens no unnecessary burthens; to keep in all things within the pale of our constitutional powers, and cherish the federal union, as the only rock of safety; these, fellow citizens, are the landmarks by which we are to guide ourselves in all our proceedings. By continuing to make these our rule of action, we shall endear to our countrymen the true principles of their constitution, and promote a union of sentiment and of action, equally auspicious to their happiness and safety.—On my part you may count on a cordial concurrence in every measure for the public good; and on all the information I possess which may enable you to discharge to advantage the high functions with which you are invested by your country.

TH: JEFFERSON.

December 15, 1802.

LANCASTER, *December 14.*

On Saturday, the Governor met both Houses, in the Representatives Chamber, and delivered the following

SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

AMIDST the various blessings, which Providence has bestowed upon our Country, we have occasion to remark, with submissive reverence, the alloy of sympathy and care, that mingles with every portion of human happiness. Thus, while we gratefully contemplate the progress of improvement, wealth, and population in Pennsylvania; the exertions of a wise and patriotic Administration, to advance the honor and prosperity of the Union; and the effect of the recent General Peace, in restoring confidence and security to intercourse with foreign Nations; we are doomed to deplore the ravages of the Calamity, that has again afflicted the City of Philadelphia; and to deprecate the fatal tendency of party feuds to disturb and destroy the harmony of Society.

Although the mortality of the malignant Fever has not been so great in the present year, as during former visitations (the number of Victims not exceeding three hundred) the appearance of the Disease has not been less injurious to the City, in producing terror and dispersion; in suspending the pursuits of industry; and in obstructing the operations of commerce. To prevent the recurrence of an evil, so dreadful in itself and in its consequences, threatening the ruin of our Capital, every resource of [illegible] dom and liberality should be [illegible] therefore, the limitation of the [illegible] for establishing the Health [illegible] bring the subject into review, [illegible] urge the necessity of framing [illegible] ting a system of greater ener[illegible] isibility. While we do justice [illegible] of Health, as well as to the Phys[illegible] ladelphia (whose practice, upon [illegible] gency, has done credit to the[illegible] their profession, and to their C[illegible] remember, that it is inconsistent [illegible] true policy of Government, in a[illegible] expose the interest of individuals [illegible] with their duty; or to rely on [illegible] tary services, for the execution [illegible] which cannot be performed with[illegible] al hazard, nor be neglected wit[illegible] inconvenience. By judicious p[illegible] we may reasonably expect to avert [illegible] ger of an Epidemic Disease, at [illegible] venue its approach may be ap[illegible] Nor am I without hope, that the spir[illegible] ty, to which I have alluded, as a [illegible] taints the mind and discolours the [illegible] human actions, may also be extin[illegible] or alloyed, by the influence of your [illegible] ple.

Reflecting, Gentlemen, upon the [illegible] ciples of our political Institutions, the [illegible] division of property, the diffusion of [illegible] knowledge, and the common inter[illegible] sessed by every Citizen in the welfare and honor of the Government; we find it impossible to trace a real, or a rational foundation, for discord or discontent. But, in the abuse of the noblest invention of Man, the best preservative of civil Liberty, a free Press, we shall discover, I fear, the source of the lamented Evil; for an unparalelled Licentiousness, in publishing seditious and infamous Libels (leveling all distinction between Truth and Falsehood, between Virtue and Vice) exposes our national character to contempt abroad; generates distrust and disaffection at home; and threatens finally to annihilate every benefit of this boasted medium of public information. It is time, then, that the good sense of our Fellow-citizens, aiding the authority of the Magistrate, should interpose to rescue us from a tyranny, by which the Weak, the Wicked, and the Obscure, are enabled to prey upon the fame, the feelings, and the fortunes of every conspicuous Member of the Community. To preserve the Liberty of the Press, indeed its Licentiousness must be controlled and corrected, not only by the discipline of the Laws, but by the morals and manners of the People. I pray you, Gentlemen, therefore, to employ every opportunity, to inculcate this interesting Truth among our Constituents; and be assured, the detestation and discountenance of good Men, manifested in private life, will prove more efficacious to purify and reform the Press, than legislative Acts or judicial animadversion.

As powerful auxiliaries to any plan, for improving the state of Society, you will doubtless, Gentlemen, indeavour to diffuse the blessings of Education among the Poor, and to invigorate the administration of justice. The former object will claim your care, under the obligations of a constitutional injunction; and the latter presses upon your attention, with the force of the most imperious necessity. The defective organization of our Courts, and the inadequate number of the Judges of the Supreme Court, have become a public grievance; insomuch, that the inevitable delays of Justice, from those causes alone, evidently amount to a denial. Nay, every advantage obtained by the cultivation of our soil, or the extension of our commerce, tends to increase the mischief; since it naturally increases the business of our Tribunals. The industrious Creditor is thus exposed to disappointment and ruin: The litigious Debtor exults in the ready means of procrastination. Citizens and Foreigners unite in clamor and reproach: Your Governors, in succession, anxiously call for redress. But let it be remembered, Gentlemen, that, after all, the Remedy can be supplied, and can only be supplied by you.

Connected with the general objects of police, which have been stated, it may be expedient to revise the Law, for the suppression of Vice and Immorality; with a view to render the penalties more adequate to the prevention or punishment of the enumerated offences. But there are other matters, of a distinct and detached nature, that seem also to merit consideration. The great change which has taken place in the circumstances of the State, during a course of 70 years, suggests the utility of revising the ancient Law relative to clandestine marriages, and to the register of marriages, births, and burials. Marriage and tavern Licences, rather regarded as instruments of police or revenue, are at present imperfectly regulated. Some provision is wanting to compel, by summary process, the speedy surrender of official Books and Documents, upon the removal of a public Officer. The sale of the public property in Philadelphia claims attention; and the safety of the Records, Papers of the Land-office, the Rolls

and other public Offices, is an object of great importace. But, Gentlemen, no subject is more intitled to a liberal and constant share of legislative patronage, than the organization, equipment, and discipline of the Militia; which constitutes the only safe and certain resource of a free Nation against domestic intrigue and commotion, or foreign menaces and hostilities. The preparation, to qualify the Citizens for the military service of their Country, should be encouraged and enforced by every rational means: The love of ease, and the desire of gain, will then be supplanted by a spirit of emulation and a sense of honor. Every Freeman will cheerfully contribute a portion of his time and his property, towards the personal expence to be incurred; and the public Treasure will be beneficially employed in supplying whatever else is requisite to the permanent interests of the establishment. Our Militia exhibits a Muster-roll of ninety thousand effective men. This great Body is animated with a glowing attachment to the welfare of our Country, and to the Republican principles of our Government. Efforts to acquire knowledge in the military art, and to promote general discipline, equipment, and order, are laudably displayed; but, permit me to repeat, that the efforts of individuals, in such a cause, can never be completely successful, without legislative aid. Measures have been taken, under the authority of the Act of Assembly, to procure ordnance for the several Brigades; but many other provisions will naturally occur to you, as necessary to do justice to the expectation, as well as to enjoy the advantages, of the patriotic Militia of Pennsylvania.

During the recess, gentlemen, I have endeavoured to discharge the duties which were entrusted to me by the laws of the last session. Among these duties it is proper particularly to mention, that I have opened a correspondence with the Governor of Maryland, respecting the tolls claimed by the Maryland Susquehanna Canal-company, for navigating the bed of the river within that state; and have reason to expect an early and satisfactory reply. The nature of the subject will naturally lead to remark the exertions which are making in our sister states, to improve the situation of their roads and rivers; and, I trust, that, cherishing the united interests of the city and the country, you will deem it expedient to devote a portion of your attention, and of the wealth of the state, to similar objects of public benefit.

The commissioners appointed on the business of the Seventeen Townships, in Lucerne county, have proceeded with great diligence, prudence and fidelity; and they will probably complete the task assigned them, in the course of the next year. The encroachments upon the soil and sovereignty of Pennsylvania, in that quarter, continue, however, to afford cause for indignation and alarm.—Should the judicial authority be defeated in its legitimate endeavours to punish the delinquent intruders, and to protect the rights of property, I shall rely implicitly upon your support in the *decisive course*, which it will be the duty of the Executive Magistrate to pursue. The peace and honor of the government have been too long violated and insulted by the lawless and arrogant combination of Connecticut claimants; and, it is to be feared, that the example may be productive of incalculable mischief in other parts of the state.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

The officers of accounts will present to you a general view of the Finances of the Commonwealth. Though the expenditures of the Government are moderate, you will find it necessary to add something to your permanent Revenue, in order to defray the demands for the ensuing year. A variety of objects, which have recently been released from Taxation, by the economy of the Federal Administration, can afford an abundant pecuniary supply; and I am persuaded, that you will select for that purpose the least burdensome for our Constituents. In making estimates on the occasion, it is proper to apprize you, that so much of the six per cent Stock, belonging to the State, as was necessary, at par valuation, to discharge the first instalment of the Loan of 100,000 dollars from the Bank of Pennsylvania, has been transferred to that institution.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representaives,

To the suggestions of your own wisdom, to the communications formerly made to the Legislature, and to the Documents which the Secretary will present, I refer for many other topics of public importance. But I cannot conclude this Address, without acknowledging the additional motive, to cooperate in all your patriotic labours, which is gratefully derived, on my part, from the reflected evidence of the opinion and confidence of my fellow Citizens: A proof of approbation, flattering and so conspicuous, I might be disposed to regard to as a Shield against the shafts of detraction; a Triumph over the mortifications and vicissitudes of public life; but it is enhanced in my mind, when, regarded as a personal tribute of Applause but as a popular recognition of political Principles, it displays the glorious spirit of the American Revolution, again active to perpetuate the blessing of a free Republican Government.

THOMAS M'KEAN.

Lancaster, December 11, 1802.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY EVENING, *December 24, 1802.*

We have seen a letter from New-Orleans as late as the 28th October, which states that the port continues shut against Americans—that the boats that have arrived since the shutting the port, have been suffered to land their cargoes, on paying a duty, but vessels coming up the river were not permitted to enter or deposit their cargoes—that a quantity of clothing had been sent to New-Orleans, by the secretary of war, for the American troops at Tombigby, which were retained—that an American officer had arrived, and demanded them, and offered to pay a reasonable price for storage, but had been put off two or three times, with promises of an answer the next day; in the mean time it had been hinted to him that if he could get the governor to ask it as a matter of courtesy, they would be given up—that the minds of the Americans as well as the Spanish subjects were much agitated, fully expecting a war—that a gentleman had just arrived from Bordeaux, who stated that arrangements were making by France to take possession of the colony, with 10,000 troops—that the command had been offered to gen. Bernadotte, but owing to a difference between him and the first consul, the command was given to general Victor, and the troops would sail in October. This seems to be the substance of the letter—a number of pertinent reflections are subjoined, but we will not mention them, as we wish the public to draw their own conclusions. [*Ken. Guardian.*]

LEWISTOWN, (Penn.) *December 7.*

Came on on Thursday the 25th ult. in the town of Sunbury, county of Northumberland, before the Honorable Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Messrs. Yeates, Smith, and Brackenridge, the important case between the Commonwealth, and the Holland and Population Companies, claiming lands lying north and west of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers, and Conewango creek, within this Commonwealth, under an act of the said Commonwealth, dated April 3, 1792—which says, that no title shall vest in any warranttee who has not made prior to the date of his warrant, or shall not make or cause to be made within two years next after said date, a settlement or improvement by clearing, fencing, and improving at least two acres for every hundred contained in his warrant, and residing or causing a family to reside on said place five years next ensuing the date of said warrant; in default of which it should be in the power of the Commonwealth to grant the same lands to others who would comply with the requisites of the law—Provided, that if the first settlers were disturbed and prevented in making such settlement by enemies of the United States, and persisted from time to time in attempting to make such settlement, they should nevertheless be entitled to hold the same as justly as if they had fully complied with the requisites of the law. Under this clause the Companies claimed a right of 2000 tracts, alledging that the settlers placed by them under warrants granted to members of said companies, had been prevented by the enemies of the United States from making settlements within the time and in the manner prescribed by law. At 10 o'clock the Judges took their seats, and the jury being duly impannelled and sworn, Thomas Cooper, Esq. one of the Counsel employed by the Governor on behalf of the Commonwealth, opened the case, by explaining the meaning of the act of the 3d April, 1792, and the act authorising the trial for the decision of the question then before the court and jury. The court was then adjourned until 9 o'clock on Friday morning, when six or seven witnesses were examined respecting the situation of that country at the time when the companies asserted that their agents were prevented from making settlements and driven off—when it appeared that no real cause of terror existed except what had been created by the policy of the company. Mr. Tilghman then commenced his pleading in behalf of the commonwealth, which occupied the whole forenoon, and in the afternoon the States Attorney, Joseph B. M'Kean, advocated the cause of State against the companies, who had no council, and in fact made no resistance.

The cause embraced but two points, the first, did the act of April, '92, bar the State of Pennsylvania from granting the same lands to others, when the terms where not complied with.—The second was, whether the warrants granted on the evidence of what is called prevention certificates, obtained by the company under pretence that settlers were retarded and prevented by enemies without other proof of such prevention save said certificates, stand good and valid.—Late in the evening Judge Yeates delivered a charge of considerable length, when the Jury retired for about half an hour, and returned with their verdict for the plantiff, in the very words of the act for settling this controversy, passed the 2d day of April, 1802—As follows:

First question from the Bench to the Jury.

Are warrants heretofore granted under the act of the 3d of April 1792, valid and effectual in law, against this commonwealth so as to bar this commonwealth from granting the same land to other applicants under the act aforesaid, in cases where the warrants have not fully and fairly complied with the conditions of settlement, improvement and residence required by the said act at any time before the date of such warrants respectively, or within two years after.

Answer. No

Second Question.

Are the titles that have issued from the land office under the act aforesaid, whether by warrant or patent, good and effectual in law against this commonwealth or any person claiming under the act aforesaid, in cases where such titles have issued on the authority, and have been grounded upon the certificates of two justices of the peace usually called prevention certificates, without any other evidence being given of the nature and circumstances of such prevention, whereby as is alledged, the conditions of settlement, improvement and residence required by the said act, could not be complied with?

Answer. No

The law having directed that the verdict of the jury in this cause should be final and conclusive, the contest may be looked upon as finally settled, as it is not supposed that the companies will any further contest this point, either with the commonwealth or the persons actually settled on the lands in question.

The Constitution for the HIBERNIAN SOCIETY, will be submitted to the consideration of such Emigrants from Ireland as may attend at the house of Mr. *Steers*, upon the first day of January next, at 6 o'clock in the Evening.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 22d, 1802.

CONCERT & BALL.

PETER DECLARY respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he will give a Concert of

Vocal and Instrumental Music,

at Mr. Morrow's Tavern, on Monday Evening the 3d of January next, in which some of his Pupils will perform some of the newest pieces and favourite songs.

The Battle of Prague will be performed on the Forte Piano by Master Henry Penner.

After the Concert a BALL.

The Concert will begin precisely at 7 o'clock.

Tickets, 75 Cents each.

Pittsburgh, December 23, 1802.

B. S. SPITZER & Co.

Have just opened in *John Irwin's* new House, Market Street, a General assortment of

Dry Goods, Jewellry, &c.

Consisting of the newest fashions and best quality broadcloths and cassimers, common, fine, and superfine swansdown, coatings and flannels, muff and tippets, callicoes and chintzes of every quality, plain and figured cambrick, tamboured, jaconet and book muslins, linnen of every quality, tamboured, netted and fringed camels hair shawls, silk ditto, cambrick ditto, cotton, worsted and silk hose, silk and kid gloves, muslinets, silks, velvets, bandanoes, Leghorn and Dunstable bonnets.

Gold and Silver repeating & hunting watches, and a large assortment of fancy Jewellry.

Black and white fine Laces.

Looking glasses, hardware and guns.

Coniac Brandy and Jamaica Spirits, and a number of articles too numerous to mention, which will be sold at the most reduced prices, wholesale and retail, for cash or approved country produce.

Pittsburgh, December 23, 1802.

TAKEN up in the streets of Pittsburgh, on Saturday evening last, a bay HORSE, between 13 and 14 hands high, had on an old saddle. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges, on application being made to the Negro Man belonging to Mrs. Adams. Pittsburgh, Dec. 20, 1802.

CAME to the place whereon the subscriber lives, on the Monongahela, two miles from Pittsburgh, a red COW with a star in her forehead, the nigh horn broke off, about 3 or 4 years old; also, a red and white HEIFER, mostly white behind. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

ROBERT AUSD.

Pitt township, Dec. 22, 1802.

EDUCATION.

THE subscriber being about to leave the Pittsburgh Academy, intends to open a SCHOOL in his house in Second Street, on the 5th day of January next, for the reception of a limited number of Pupils, to be instructed in the Latin and Greek Languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Elements of Geometry, Geography, &c. He will have frequent examinations, considering them best calculated to bring into operation two powerful incentives to application, the love of praise, and the dread of disgrace; on such occasions, the attendance of parents, guardians, and men of education will be requested. He looks for no patronage but that to which his attention to the improvement of his pupils in literature and morals will entitle him.

Tuition in Latin and Greek, Four Dollars a Quarter.

ROBERT STEELE.

Pittsburgh, December 23, 1802.

SHERIFF's SALES.

BY virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas to me directed out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, will be exposed to Sale at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on the 27th day of this instant, viz.

One Tract of Land, containing 200 acres, adjoining lands of Robert Boggs, and Beaknecks Taken in execution as the property of Samuel Rippey, at the suit of Robert and John Brotherton.

A certain Lot or Piece of Ground situate in Water Street in the Borough of Pittsburgh, marked in the plan of said town, No. bounded by lot of Thomas Collins, Esq. and the house of the heirs of Conrad Winebiddle.

And also a certain Tract of Land in the First Donation District, containing 500 acres, marked in the plan of said district No. 19, patented to Daniel Broadhead. Taken in execution as the property of David Duncan, deceased, at the suit of David Steele.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

December 17, 1802.

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

NEW-YORK, December 13.

IMPORTANT.

To the politeness of Mr. Ross, who arrived yesterday in the brig Olivia, from Cape Francois we are indebted for the following interesting news from that quarter.

That all the north side of the Island except the Cape, had been evacuated by the French troops and that all ports on the west side, except Port-au-Prince and St. Marks, had also been evacuated—most of the French troops being concentrated at the Cape.

That the Cape was attacked by the Brigands on the 14, and again on the 29 of October, when they took possession of all the other forts—and it was supposed would finally succeed in reconquering the Island,

The General Dessalines was killed in the attack on St. Marks, and all the other Black Generals had gone over, and joined the Brigands.

That on the 3d of Nov. GENERAL LE CLERC BREATHED HIS LAST—the next day his body embalmed, and put on board the Swiftsure, of 74 guns; and on the 9th, sailed for France, under a most tremendous discharge of cannon from ships of war in port, consisting of two 80 gun ships, two 74's, three frigates, two corvetts, and several others.

That General Rochambeau had succeeded Le Clerc; and when the Olivia came out, saw a 74 beating up for the Cape having the successor of Gen. Le Clerc on board; and,

That from the 18th to the 30th of October, the stench arising from the dead bodies, in the harbour of the Cape was inconceivably great their having been hundreds of blacks destroyed by throwing them into the sea from on board of vessels.

Here let the reader pause—and his imagination will not require the aid of discription to give him an idea of the distressed situation of this ill-fated Island!

PHILADELPHIA, *December 15.*

We are authorised to state, from the contents of a recent letter from an high official character at Washington, that government have already given the most pointed attention to the New-Orleans business, and that, from the measures adopted, expectations are formed that the Intendant of Louisiana will be induced to revoke his late order, before any material injury can result to the western people, or to our commercial interests generally.

Extract of a letter from Lancaster Dec. 14.

'This day, at noon, both branches of the Legislature proceeded to the choice of a Senator to represent this state in the Senate of the United States—whereupon Samuel Maclay, Esq. was duly elected:

" Samuel Maclay, had	66 votes.
Isaac Weaver, junior,	28
Willam Maclay,	11
	105

THE HAPPY SWAIN.

HOW happy is the rustic peasant's life!
No jarring passions swell his tranquil breast!
Far from the crouded city's noise and strife,
Sound are his slumbers, for his heart's at rest.

Alike in summer's heat or winter's snow,
Health paints his cheeks with colour all her own;
Alike, when sun-beams scorch or tempests blow,
His sheep are tended and his fields are sown.

Far from the dazzling joys of pomp and state,
He envies none their still increasing store;
Nor (hear and blush, ye vain ambitious great)
Fears to be less, or wishes to be more.

He ne'er for guilty lawless pleasure roves,
But, taught by nature, urg'd by choice to wed,
From yonder hamlet calls whom best he loves;
With her he shares his heart, with her his bed.

To gild her worth he asks no wealthy dow'r,
His labor feeds her, while his arm defends;
In youth or age, in pain or pleasure's hour,
The same fond husband and the best of friends.

And she, the faithful partner of his care,
Soon as the folded flocks have ceas'd to graze,
Soon as still ev'ning clouds the silent air,
Awakes the crackling faggots cheerful blaze.

He feasts contented on his homely cheer,
While round his knees his prattling children play;
And oft with pleas'd attention sits to hear
The little hist'ry of their idle day.

Thence to the chaste though homely bed he goes
Where no base rival e'er was known to stray,
There till the lark disturbs his sound repose,
He unmolested sleeps the night away.

Jeremiah Barker & Co.

Have just received at their Store in Market street, a large assortment of

GOODS,

suitable for the present season, among which are a quantity of

Irish Linnens,

and a very handsome assortment of

India and British Muslins.

Also, Superfine and Coarse CLOTHS, all of which they are determined to sell, wholesale and retail, at the most reduced prices.

They have a quantity of COFFEE to sell by the barrel very low.

Pittsburgh, June 30, 1802.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

AN ALMANACK,

For the Year 1803.

Containing besides the usual Astronomical Calculations, Tables, &c. "The poor distressed young Woman," from Bloomfield's "Farmer's Boy"—"A description of a Summer Morning," from Beatties Minstrel—"A Father's advice to his Son"—Shakspear—"The Kiss"—"Sic a Wife as Willy had," from Burn's—Observations of Dr. Soleman—Biography of Dr. Watts, David Rittenhouse, &c.—"The Morning Ramble"—Advertisement, to Farmers—Particular dimensions of the size of the Mammoth, tradition of the Indians concerning this huge animal—Late discovery of ancient graves, in which were found a flute or whistle, beads, &c.—List of Marriages, Deaths, &c. &c. &c. The Constitution of the United States will be added for those who chuse it. Orders for the Town or Country will be duly attended to.

A large assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY, MAPS, PRINTS, &c. just received, amoeg which are—Mickle's Luciad, 2 vols. Beauty's of Cowper; Volney's Ruins; Works of Newton; an elegant edition of the Life of Christ; Letters of General Washington; Life of do. Low's Poems; the Olio; History of Three Judges; Trials; Winterbotham's America and China, with an Atlas; Seabury's Discourses; French Revolution; Laws of the U. States; of New-York; Whitefield's Memoirs, the experienced Midwife; the works of Josephus; Book of Martyrs; Instructions for the Flute and Violin; School Books, Religious Books, &c. &c. Rags will be taken in exchange.

N. B. An active youth, of good morals and respectable character, wanted to the Bookbind and Stationary business.

ZADOK CRAMER.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1802.

Tarascon Brothers, James Berthoud & Co.

Are now opening at their Stores in Front and Market Streets.

Superfine & common broadcloths
Double milled drabs, forrest cloths and plains
Superfine 7-4 fashionable coatings all colours
Plain & twilled ditto
Common and superfine mixt, ribbed, and ribbed mixt cassimers
Rose blankets from 6-4 to 10-4 sizes
Point and duffield do.
Fine and coarse swansdowns
Velvets, velveteens, thicksetts, corduroys & fancy cords
Plain and striped silk vest patterns
Mantuas, black and coloured
Peelongs, Bandanoe, & Barcelona handkerchiefs
Black and coloured crapes
Mens' and womens' cotton, worsted, raw silk and silk hosiery
Youths and childreas worsted ditto
Woollen and Beaver gloves
Worsted and raw silk ditto
Bielefield shirting linnen
Britanias and quadruple silesias
Ticklenburghs & Russia shaetings
Moreens, calliman coes and durants
Bombazetts and wild bores
Choudigree sannas, baftas & mammoodies
Cotton and linnen ell wide and narrow checks
Printed and camels hair shawls
Dimities, cambric & jaconet muslin
Bedticks and umbrellas
Hair plush and Turkey yarn
Dunstable, Leghorn, and chip bonnets
Wool & cotton cards
Womens & childrens shoes of all kinds
German Steel
Silver watches
An assortment of iron mongery, queensware, glassware & stationary

Claret; Madeira and Sherry Wines; Jamaica spirits; 4th proof cogniac brandy; white wine vinegar; a quantity of green coffee; single and double refined loaf sugar, a few kegs of Boston mackarel; gunpowder; almonds; raisins; Holland cheese; salt petre; madder; corks; a quantity of Logwood, &c. &c.

The above, with their former supply, makes an extensive supply of Goods, which they offer for sale, *wholesale* and *retail* on the most reasonable terms for cash, ship timber, tar, flour, whiskey, beeswax, linnen, and other country produce.

Also on hand

A variety of Boulting Cloths, warranted good
A quantity of Georgia and Tennessee Cotton, bar and pig lead.

Pittsburgh, 9th December, 1802.

FOR SALE,

The following TRACTS of LAND, viz.

IN the First District of Pennsylvania Donation Land, Lot No. 206, containing 200 acres and allowance. This tract is of the best quality for soil, timber and water, it is in a good settlement, lying on the Franklin road 38 miles from Pittsburgh.

Two Tracts of Land lying on the waters of Sandy creek, one of these tracts has an improvement of about 30 acres, well cleared and fenced, the other has about five acres, first rate bottom land, under good improvement, both with good houses and stables, and good mill streams.

Also, two Tracts of Land lying within three miles of Franklin, with ten acres on one of said tracts and five on the other, well cleared and fenced, fit for cultivation, each well watered, and have good cabbins and stables thereon.

Indisputable titles will be given. For further particulars enquire of the owner residing in Franklin.

EDWARD HALE.

June 10, 1802.

ANY person of character, and property, resident in, or near Pittsburgh, desirous of vesting a certain capital in the *BREWING* and *DISTILLING* Trade, has now a favourable opportunity of doing so, with security and effect, and that on the most improved, and profitable plans that modern practice has adopted in the old country. It is proposed to brew Porter, Pale But, and Table Beer, of the very first quality. And perhaps no town in the union promises greater or more growing encouragement to a well conducted establishment of the kind than Pittsburgh. For further particulars apply to JOSEPH COPPINGER, at Mr. Mears, on the Bank.

Pittsburgh, December 2, 1802.

Ship Plank Wanted.

WANTED, at the Ship Yard of the subscribers, a quantity of White Oak and Pine Ship Plank, from 18 to 30 feet long, and from 2 to 2 and an half inches thick. Any person willing to contract for such Plank, to be delivered as early in the spring as possible, will meet with encouragement, by applying to

TARASCON *Brothers*, JAS. BERTHOUD & Co.

Pittsburgh, 10th November, 1802.

N. B. They continue to purchase Timber suitable for the building of vessels.

DAVID EVANS,

Has just received at his Store in Market Street, a large and neat assortment of

FRESH GOODS,

suitable for the present season, which he is determined to sell low for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, November 17, 1802.

N. B. The highest price will be allowed for good Country Linnen.

NEW GOODS.

Abner & Jesse Barker,

Have just opened an extensive assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which they flatter themselves are laid in on such terms as will enable them to sell low and prove satisfactory to their friends and all who may please to favour them with their custom.

As usual, they have on hand, a very extensive assortment of superfine and common

Boulting Cloths,

warranted good. Also, BARR LEAD, &c &c. &c. all which they offer on reasonable terms by wholesale or retail.

Pittsburgh, July 15, 1802.

N. B. Those indebted longer than six months will oblige them by discharging the same.

William Woods & Co.

Beg leave to inform their friends and customers that they have just received a handsome and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

well adapted to the present and approaching season. Their moderate prices and attention to business, they presume will be satisfactory to all those who may please to favour them with their custom.

Pittsburgh, September 9, 1802.

Scott & Trotter,

BEG leave to inform their friends and former customers that they have just received and opened in the House they lately occupied, Market street, a large assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

suitable to the present and approaching season, which they are determined to sell low for Cash, or approved of Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, October 2, 1802.

Just received and now opening by the subscriber, at his Store opposite the Post-Office, a neat assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which he will dispose of on very moderate terms, or exchange for almost any kind of Country Produce. He has on hand a quantity of SOAL LEATHER and fresh JUNIPER BERRIES.

Beef, Pork, Whiskey, Salt, Soap, Vinegar, and Candles, are wanted.

Ebenezer Denny.

Pittsburgh, December 2, 1802.

B. S. SPITZER & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform their former customers and the public, that they are now opening a new and general assortment of

Dry Goods, Jewellry, &c.

in one of Mr. John Irwin's new Brick Houses in Market street, nearly opposite the Post Office, which they will sell, wholesale or retail, at the most reduced prices, or exchange them for Country Produce. They flatter themselves that those who will please to call on them, will find their prices very low, and their goods of the best quality.

Pittsburgh, November 26, 1802.

All persons indebted to Robert Callender, Esquire, late of Pittsburgh, or having any claims against him, are requested to pay their debts and present their claims to General Wilkins, or in his absence to either of the other subscribers, without delay. And all persons having any books or other property of his in their possession are in like manner requested to return the same to the subscribers his Executors.

JOHN WILKINS, jun.
GEORGE WALLACE,
ALEXANDER ADDISON,
} Executors

Pittsburgh, 24th November, 1802.

CAME to the subscriber living near the four mile run in Pitt township, Allegheny county, about the 15th of July, two small HOGS, they appeard to be about one year old; one of them is black and the other red; the black is marked with a crop off the right ear and an under piece out of the left. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

Dec. 8, 1802. MOSES HERBERT.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

WILL be given to the first Discoverer of a bed or bank of CLAY fit to make for the purposes of making Melting Pots for the Pittsburgh Glass Works; within one of the miles of this place on the Monongahela, Allegheny, and Ohio rivers, and within ten miles of either river, to be determined by the Glassmakers. The Clay for this purpose is found in the beds of rivers or creeks, or in low lands, where the colour is white, though white mixt with a little blue stripes will answer the purpose. Any person producing a specimen that will stand well in the fire and the bed from whence it came supposed to contain fifty tons, shall be entitled to the above Reward from the proprietors of the Glass Works.

O'HARA & CRAIG.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1802.

LIFE
OF
GENERAL WASHINGTON.

The Subscriber having purchased of the Hon. Bushrod Washington, the Copy-Right of the History of the late

General George Washington,

COMMANDER IN CHIEF
OF THE
Armies of North America,

DURING THE WAR WHICH EFFECTED THE INDEPENDENCE OF OUR COUNTRY,
AND
FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Has it now in his power to offer to the public the following

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING IT BY SUBSCRIPTION.

The Work will be faithfully compoted under the inspection of JUDGE WASHINGTON himself, principally from the *original papers* bequeathed to him by the deceased General. On its correctness the most entire confidence may be placed.

The Life of this illustrious Citizen necessarily comprises so large and interesting a portion of the History of this Country, that the work, it was conceived, would be rendered much more complete, as well as much more gratifying to the reader, by connecting with it some general account of the origin and progress of the People, who were conducted, under his auspices, from dependent colonies to self government.

A compendious view, therefore, will be taken, by way of introduction to the *Life of General Washington*, of the settlements of the Europeans in North America, and of the advance of the British colonies from their feeble and infantine condition, until they attained that state of manhood, when, with arms in their hands, they asserted and established their Independence.

Various circumstances have delayed the execution of the work; but it is now in considerable forwardness, and will soon be ready for the press.—Bond with security has been given that it shall be published.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be handsomely printed, with a new type, on vellum paper, hot-pressed, *to be comprised in four or five octavo volumes, of from 450 to 500 pages each, and embellished with an elegant portrait of the General, engraved by the best artist in the country from an original painting by the celebrated* STUART.

The price to subscribers will be Three Dollars each volume, in boards; and the price of one volume to be paid in advance, on subscribing; this advance to be continued with each volume, until the work is completed. To non-subscribers it will be enhanced.

It is intended to furnish plans and charts of those parts of the country which were the scenes of the most important events during the War; these to be published in a volume by themselves, and charged as such.

It is contemplated to put the work to press early next year. The intermediate time will be occupied in obtaining subscribers, and making arrangements for printing.

☞ *The names of subscribers to be published.*

Those who wish to be possessed of this invaluable history, will do well to transmit their names early. In the country, and in small villages a union can take place among all who mean to subscribe, and in one letter several names may be forwarded, specifying the number of copies, and enclosing the requisite advance money.

The Publisher intending to visit many of the large towns in the United States, for the purpose of obtaining subscribers, declines, at present, employing agents for that purpose. Subscriptions will be received by himself alone, at *No. 36, Market Street, Philadelphia.*

Orders from Canada, Nova-Scotia, and the West-Indies, will be received, and punctually executed.

☞ All letters must have the postage paid.

C. P. WAYNE.

September 22, 1802.